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The book should be used widely as a text on rural sociology for undergraduate courses in colleges and normal schools.

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*Collective Bargaining in the Lithographic Industry.* By H. E. HOAGLAND. Columbia University Studies, No. 176. New York: Columbia University, 1917. Pp. 130. \$1.00.

The experiences of organized groups in their efforts to get along with each other are of primary importance and interest to sociology. The present volume is a historical description of such an experience of the employers and employees in the lithographic industry. Their mutual affairs have not been regulated by discussion and arbitration, but by the arbitrary decisions of the side with superior economic power. Prior to 1904 the union "dictated" the terms of employment, being enabled by its apprenticeship regulations to control the supply of labor sufficiently to accomplish this, while the unorganized employers clamored in the name of justice for mutual government. Then, while the union was wasting its strength in jurisdictional disputes, the employers organized a strong association. Probably because of the greater financial resources of the members, it has been superior to the union in its technique of bargaining, publicity, mutual support of members, discipline of members, and avoidance of jurisdictional disputes. At any rate since 1906 the positions of the organizations have been reversed and the employers' association now "dictates" the terms of employment while the union longs for mutual government.

This volume is the result of a study made by the author for the Industrial Relations Commission. It is clear, well written, and free from bias or prejudice. The interpretations are in terms of what each side said and did, as presented in the journals of the organizations, and not much use is made for interpretative purposes of the general, social, and technological situation in which the organizations were placed.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

E. H. SUTHERLAND